Redford Gazette.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of Dec., and it has been usual for the President not to make communications of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictons of duty will not permit longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution upon the President to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—CENTRAL AMERICA.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States in all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the conventions concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that "neither will ever" occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would henceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties, engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future, that if either of them had any claim to right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by great Britain or the United States.

This Government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the Convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparant, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continue in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito Coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group, known as the Bay Islands, and belonging of right to that State.

All these facts or pretensions of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of stipulations with the United States as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary on Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcileably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations in Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain all her previous pretensions unchanged over the Mosquito coast and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relations between Great Britain and the remnant of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted that by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and expressive treaties renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, they are now reasserted to this extent nothwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though offered at one time in the form of Military occupation of the Port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same state, are as distinctly colonial governments as that of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter, as well as to the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the convention.—It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect the stipulations of the convention, according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contact any possessions held by her in Central America, at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Island, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that, if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America.—The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Balize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the Convention.

The government recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has desired to see it excepted in both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert, independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any government of Europe.

The British government, in its communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire which is avowed by the British government, to remove all causes of misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories and the treaty therefore, practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars which from time to time, occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective beligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the beligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will, under no circumstances, surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the beligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation, and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefore, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchant men have been, and still continue to be largely employed by Great Britain and France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers, but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels, in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith, and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares, that no state has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another state without its consent, and that whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its contemporaneous history, indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to British Government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakeable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance, by their recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority: that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular co-operation of British officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking, which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure not only a cessation of the wrong but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

BRITISH AMERICAN RELATIONS.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connection with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line which divides Washington Territory from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exist as to the extent, character and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coast of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors; to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another season.

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as such admission. The exaction of these tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime high ways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signalized its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations whose ships visited the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound Dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right.—Each was in its origin nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangements on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and this distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved, which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power among the governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

FRANCE.

I announce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French Consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the ralations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

GREECE.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by the public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

SPAIN.

With Spain peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane which visited Cuba in 1844, the Supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the U. States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made so soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement.

MEXICO.

The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican Republic is responsible.—The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements which have lately occurred in that Republic, and in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and, it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity, and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws much of the task on the U. States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

TREATIES.

Since the last session of Congress, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies: a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom have been negotiated.—The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceeded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia, of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASURY.

The statement made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five millions three thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to nine million eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars; the receipts for the first quarter and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty four dollars; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

If, to the actual expenditures of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seventy-one million two hundred and twenty six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1856, of fifteen million six hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the last instalments of the ten millions provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year was forty million five hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and, deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than forty million dollars.

The remnant of certain other government stocks, amounting to two hundred and forty three thousand dollars referred to in my last message as ontstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business of the government is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazzard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of records or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conscious fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in readjusting the impost table and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the present tariff is not anticipated.

(*Conclusion next Week.*)

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.

Those who will carefully adopt our method of curing pork and beef, will be enabled to enjoy as nice hams, tongues, "dried beef" and rounds as the Emperor of all the Russias can command, always providing that the meat cured is the best quality.—It is this:

To one gallon of water,
Take 1½ pounds of salt,
½ lb. of sugar,
½ oz. of saltpeter,
½ oz. of potash.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let those be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar, (which will not be a little,) rises to the top and is skimmed off, then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickel, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered salt-peter.

Several of our friends have omitted the boiling of the pickle, and found it to answer as well. It will not answer quite so well. By boiling the pickle, it is purified, for the amount of dirt thrown off by the operation from the salt and sugar, would surprise one not acquainted with the fact.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

IF ONE MAN had all the graces and good actions that were in the world to plead for himself, they would not justify him to God; and if all the sins of the world were to meet in the person of one man the blood of Christ would infinitely outweigh them.

Sniffles asked a seedy looking chap what he done for a living.

'I am a contractor on a railroad.'

'You a contractor on a railroad!' said the uncredolous Sniffles.

'Yes, sir-ee, I tend the brakes, and every now and then contracts a bad cold!'

Sniffles called for brandy as usual.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 18, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic County Meeting!

The Democracy of Bedford County will meet, in Mass meeting, at the Court House in Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching Court to choose conferees to meet those of Fulton and Somerset to select a Senatorial delegate to the next State Convention, and to make other arrangements for a full and thorough organization of the Democratic Party of Bedford County.—It is hoped that every Democrat who can make it convenient to attend will do so. Several speeches will be made on the occasion.

JOHN P. REED,
Chairman County Committee.

☞Gen. BOWMAN, editor of this paper, is at Harrisburg attending the trial of Messrs. DRANE and COBURN, who stand charged with the robbery of the Arsenal of that place. As the trial may continue some time, we are consequently unable to say when he will return.

☞On the first page of the Gazette of to-day will be found a part of the President's Message. Owing to its great length, and not having room for it entire, we concluded to divide it. The conclusion will follow next week. We lay it before our readers without comment, feeling assured that every unprejudiced man will read it and at once admit its a document of great merit.

Postmaster General's Report.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, the accomplished Postmaster General, for a copy of his Report for 1855, and regret that we have not space at present to publish it entire. It is generally admitted to be one of the ablest papers ever issued by the head of that Department—contains an immense amount of information—and makes many valuable suggestions in reference to the future operations of the Post Office. We are indebted to the "Pennsylvanian" for the following synopsis of the Report:

"Under the management of Judge CAMPBELL, the postal arrangements of the country have been in a continued state of immprovement, and now stand confessedly superior to any other portion of their history. The Judge has brought his practical mind to bear upon the subject in all its manifestations, and the country is now enjoying the benefit of his keen observation. With our postal operations, those of Europe, in extent, are comparatively as nothing, and the amount of supervision necessary is almost incredible. Perhaps no man in the Union is better qualified for the position than Judge CAMPBELL, and none could devote more time to its business than he has done since he took charge of the department. Strict in his own attention to the duties of the office, he requires the same care from his subordinates—hence the regularity and security which everywhere prevails in the Post Office arrangements throughout the whole country. The amount of labor expended upon the Report, in order to give it such precision as it exhibits, must have been immense.

The Postmaster General, with that resolute determination of purpose to take care of the public interest, for which he is so remarkable, has called attention to the glaring monopoly that exists, in the Collins line of steamers, and shows its great detriment to the commercial interests of the country, as well as its leech-like and never to be satisfied hold upon the public treasury. That Company made a contract with the United States originally, to carry the mail for a certain sum to Liverpool and back, and bound themselves to build five Ocean Steamers, and maintain and subsist a Mail Agent and four passed Midshipmen. For this they were to receive $19,250 a trip. This was their own proposition, and it is to be presumed that before applying to Congress, their estimate of expenditure and current expenses were carefully made. But four steamships have been built by the Company, and one-fifth of the contemplated expenditures for building and running the additional ship, has been saved by the company, besides being relieved of the support of the Mail Agent and four Passed Midshipmen. With all these advantag es in its favor, the Collins Company have been annually before Congress for more favors, and have actually obtained from that body—we say nothing about the means applied to attain it—what the Postmaster very properly calls "*a gratuity* of about *one million and a half of dollars*." We heartly commend Judge CAMPELL for his firmness in recommending that notice be given the Collins line, that the ruinous contract shall cease in March next.

A flagrant wrong has been done our people by the bestowal of this large "*gratuity*" upon the Collins line. Besides the outrage upon the treasury, the company has been enabled by the means obtained, to stifle all competition. The great capitalist and steamboat owner, Commodore VANDERBILT, has made a proposal to Government to build a large number of superior steamers, and carry the mails for one-half the price now received by the Collins line; and those who know him best, will be satisfied that he means precisely what he says. So long as the contract is maintained with the Collins Company, no other lines of steamers will be establishsd; but once give the notice that competition will be received, and it will not be a year before superior lines will spring up, greatly to the advantage of commerce and the country. We trust that the Postmaster General will urge the ending of the contract with the Collins line in March next, so that the country may have the benefit to be derived from *honest* competition.

We learn from the Postmaster General's Report, that the number of post offices in the United States on the 1st of December, 1855, was 24,770, of which 258 are of the class the Postmasters of which are appointed by the President.

There are 5,703 mail contractors, with mail routes amounting to 227,908 miles. The total transportation last year of mails was 67,401,166 miles, costing $5,345,238, as follows:

	Miles.	Price per mile
Not specified -	24,879,752	5¾ cents.
By Coach - -	18,859,118	6½ "
By Railroad - -	19,202,169	10¾ "
By steamoat - - -	4,159,827	14 "

Compared with the business of last year, there has been an increase in the railroad service and a decrease in the coach and steamboat services.

Connected with the transportion service their are 319 route agents, 29 local agents, 981 mail messengers.

Statement is made of the failure of the Illinois Central Railroad to comply with their agreement to enter into a contract for the transportation of a daily mail between Cairo and New Orleans. (Since the Report was written a daily mail has been put on this route.)

Extended and favorable notice is made of the mail service in the Territors, across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific coast.

The Postmaster General states that he has received abundant proofs of the usefulness of the registration system, and of the necessity of perfecting it by such means as experience may suggest.

The total expenditures of the department for the last year amounted to $9,968,342 29. Total receipts, $7,342,136 13.

During the year there was received from letters, stamps sold, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., &c., the sum of $6,472,698. The compensation to postmasters, clerk heir, &c. amounted to $2,476,454 26.

The expenditures for transportation have much increased during the last year, owing to the very great extension of railroad service.

The business of the year 1855 shows an increase of 7 3-5 per cent. over the business of the preceding year.

The onerons burden imposed upon the Department by the franking privilege is dwelt upon at considerable length. During one month 77,727 letters and 693,508 pounds of public documents were sent thro' the Washington post-office alone. If postage had been paid on this matter, it would have been at the rate of $1,468,386 per annum.

The present rates of postage on periodicals and newspapers are not deemed adequate.

Recommends making compulsory the payment by postage stamps on books, phamphlets, circulars, &c. Under the present system great abuse exists.

In the estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year, the sum of $1,188,151 is given as the deficiency to be provided for by act of Congress.

The report states that several mail steamship lines during the past year has generally been performed with regularity and in an acceptable manner.

The increase of postage, as compared with the provious year, on mails conveyed by the Collins line of steamships, was $196,779.

The pay to and receipts from the Atlantic steamships are thus given, after deducting the inland postage:

	Contract pay	Mail receipts.
Collins line,	$841,500	$371,326
Bremen line,	200,000	76,037
Havre line,	150,000	72,789

Attention is again called to the large sums paid to the Collins line of steamships for the transportation of mails. The Postmaster General sees no reason to change the views as expressed by him in his last report.

Mention is made of a new line of Belgian steamships between New York and Antwerp, and the pending convention to fix the rates of postage between the two ports.

The rates of postage on pamphlets and magazines between the United States and Great Britain, on either side, are, for works not weighing over 2 oz. two cents; over two and not over sixteen ounces, four cents an ounce. No pamphlet weighing over eight, nor periodical over sixteen ounces, can be sent except at the letter rate. Books are likewise subject to letter rate.

The report closes with the following excellent advice: "The postal establisement is one in which every citizen is most deeply interested, and all should aid in rendering it as perfect as possible. Instead of denunciation, in the event of mistake, carelessness, or accident, as a general rule, certainly the wiser course would be to advise the Department of the wrong committed and leave it to apply the remedy."

Meeting of the County Committee.

At the call of the President, on the 7th of January, 1856, the Committee met at John P. Reed's office. All present except John Sill.

On motion of Wm. P. Schell, Wm. M. Hall was chosen Secretary, and Treasurer, with instructions to purchase a book, and keep a record of the proceedings of the Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That, hereafter, the Democracy of Bedford County, will hold two regular County Mass Meetings in each year, one, on Monday of February, the other, on Monday of August Court; and that Conferees to select Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the State Conventions, shall be chosen at the February Meeting of each year, and Conferees to nominate a candidate for Congress at the February meeting of each alternate year; Provided, that this shall not apply to the Representative Delegates already chosen to the next ensuing State Convention.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of securing uniformity of action, the Democracy of Bedford County are requested to elect Delegates to said Mass Meeting on the Saturday preceding the day of said meetings; said elections to be conducted in the manner heretofore practiced.

Some conversation having been had, as to the disadvantages attending the nomination of the County, and the expediency of having Delegates elected, and the nominations made, at an earlier date, on motion, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Tate, Hall and Reed, be a Committee to report a plan for a more thorough organization of the Party, to make report to this Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the "Gazette."

JOHN P. REED, Pres't.
Wm. M. Hall, Sec'y.

The Protracted Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10

HOUSE.—At 1 o'clock, this morning, Mr. Paine made ineffectual motions for Mr. Orr, and then for Mr. Smith, of Alabama, to temporarily occupy the chair till a Speaker is elected.

These were followed by incidental discussions involving the merits of Know-Nothingism, Catholicism, and other subjects.

Two ballots were then taken, the last of which stood—Banks, 88; Richardson, 62; Fuller, 27; Pennington, 6; scattering, 4. Necessary to a choice, 94.

Much time was consumed in calling the roll on various questions, and frequent motions to adjourn. Around the hall the members were sleeping or dozing in their chairs, or on the sofas, others remaining on guard and rousing them up when their votes were required.

Several members stigmatized the scenes enacted as most disgraceful, and thought they would be willing to stay for hours longer, if they thought any good could be effected. They thought it would be better, under the circumstances, to go home and end the farce.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House adjourn until Friday.

The Democrats, on giving reasons for voting in the affirmative, notwithstanding the resolution adopted in caucus not to adjourn or take a recess till the election of a Speaker, said that they thus resolved in good faith in order to give the majority an opportunity to organize. Having had a fatiguing test, they were now satisfied of the impracticability of the experiment.

Mr. Letcher said he was perfectly satisfied of the prospect of some colored Republicans for the Kingdom of Heaven, better now, than of the election of a Speaker, of which there was no earthly probability.

Mr. Etheridge remarked that the Democrats had defeated the organization by taking the responsibility of holding 150 other men in chains.

Mr. Bowie replied by saying that the Americans have the power to organize by uniting on the Democratic candidate for Speaker. Let them come up and thus save the country.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, defended the Republicans from the charge that they are responsible for the failure in the organization.

Mr. Lindley said he had seen no disgraceful acts, but merely exhibitions of good humor on the part of gentlemen engaged in debate.

Mr. Giddings remarked, that so far as relates to the conduct of gentlemen on this floor, it was equal to his expectations. (Laughter.) He tendered to his friends—the Republicans—his thanks for their kind and decorous behavior, and said to the Democrats that their conduct was better than he expected. (Laughter.) As no good could be effected by prolonging the contest, he voted with the other Republicans to adjourn.

The House then, at half-past 8 o'clock, adjourned till Friday, by 10 majority.

"LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT."—As a very interesting young lady was passing down Main street yesterday morning, she was somewhat startled upon hearing some one behind her in earnest entreaty that she would stop; looking around, she beheld a man, apparently well dressed, but with a wild look, rapidly approaching her.—With admirable coolness, the lady waited his approach, and upon his resting his hand upon her shoulder, said: "Well, sir, can I do anything for you?" "Yes, madame, you can," replied the maniac. "I am in search of a partner and a bosom friend." "Well," answered the lady, "almost any one who behaves himself in a proper manner could, I should think easily find one." 'Do you really think so?" was the rejoinder; "then, madame," laying his hand impressively upon his breast, "allow me to make you a formal offer of my heart and hand," The lady, not at all taken aback by so astounding a declaration, quietly replied, "that the street was hardly a proper place for so important a declaration—that a more private one would be better suited for so delicate a communication." The maniac, soothed and delighted, with visions perhaps, of a cosy tete-a-tete with his fair interlocutor at some future time, said, "I thank you for your good advice—good morning," and departed with a graceful bow, leaving the young lady to pursue her walk without further molestation.—*Buffalo Adv.*

Hon. James Buchanan.

Gleason's *Pictorial*, published at Boston, Mass., in presenting its readers with a likeness of the present distinguished Minister to the Court of St. James, together with a view of his residence—"Wheatland," Lancaster county, Pa., gives the following brief synopsis of his services to the country since the commencement of his political career, in 1814.

"As a statesman, he has long been prominently before the country, which he has served in various important capacities. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1791, and is therefore in his sixty-fourth year.

He early studied for the law, and at the outset of life evinced a desire for a public career, and was actively engaged while quite young in politics. In '14, he was nominated for membership in the house of Representatives of the State Legislature, and was duly elected. He was re-elected the succeeding year. As the position was one which was not highly promotive of financial and professional interests, he declined another re-election. He was chosen to represent his district in Congress in 1820, and took his seat in that body in the following year.—He continued a member of the House of Representatives until the Fourth of March, 1831. Soon after his fifth election, he declined rendering further services, and withdrew to private life. In 1831, Gen. Jackson proffered him the mission to Russia, which he was induced to accept. Immediately after his return in 1834, he was chosen to fill an unexpired term in the Senate of the United States. In 1839 he was elected for a full term, and in 1843, was re-elected to the same post. He was selected by President Polk, in 1845, to fill the office of Secretary of State, the duties of which he discharged till the close of Mr. Polk's administration. On Mr. Lawrence's return from England, Mr. Buchanan became his successor. The sketch below, of the home residence of Mr. Buchanan, is situated in the "Eden of Pennsylvania," as Lancaster county is called. It is within twenty minutes walk of Lancaster, and about two and a half hours ride of Philadelphia. The grounds—though small in extent—about thirty acres—are beautiful laid out in groves and lawns, and shrubbery of every description. At the foot of the lawn is a very large spring of cool, refreshing water, which, singular to say, contains in solution little or no carbonate of lime; while all the springs for miles around are more or less impregnated with it. It is rendered a lovely little spot for meditation or revery, by its drapery of graceful weeping willows. Back of the building is a pretty piece of woodland, under whose ample shade we could take a delightful afternoon snooze, or in whose walks a moonlight stroll would be charming. To the left is an extensive garden, laid out in parterres. A former resident of Wheatland, in speaking of the salubrity of its air, remarked, "For twelve years we never once required the services of a physician, except," continued he, "on *certain* occasions." The house itself is over a hundred feet in length, and, tho' large and substantial, is in perfect accordance with the strictest republican simplicity. In conformity to the tastes and character of its eminent proprietor, the [illegible] in all its details, though comfortable and neat, is thoroughly Democratic. Wheatland formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Pottor, of Princeton, and subsequently to Ex-Secretary Meredith, of Philadelphia. After the dissolution of President Polk's administration in 1848, Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, desiring to abandon the turmoil and fatigue of public life for the quiet and genial repose of private citizenship, purchased Wheatland, and, in company with his family, consisting of his niece, nephew, a lady acting as housekeeper, and domestics, he has made it his home ever since. Here, then, in his native State, and on the field of his former triumphs, he has led a life of tranquility, occupied, when not engaged in study, either in the exercise of a generous hospitality towards his friends, or in social intercourse with his family. Here he remained until called upon by the President to the responsible station of envoy to Great Britain. The peaceful look that "Wheatland" bears about it is most inviting to our eye; and we should think that its illustrious owner would sigh for a time when he may sit down beneath his own vine and fig tree."

The Mistake of a Night—An Incident of Life in Paris.

The special correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Paris in November last, relates the following amusing occurrence, which, he says is stictly true:

A wealthy family have their country seat about a hundred miles south of Bordeaux, where they usually pass away five months of the year, the period between April and October. All their servants followed them thither. The porter of the house in which they reside—it belongs to them, but they only occupy the first floor, the rest is let—keeps the keys to their suit of rooms, and has orders to air the rooms every fine day, and to have the chimneys swept the first week in September. The husband remained in Paris a month longer than the lady, he said, that he might see the exhibition; but after that month had expired, he seemed to have been bitten by a tarantula, for he could not keep quiet at his estate a day, but was continually running up to Paris, or to Bordeaux, or somewhere else.

His wife became suspicious; at last she determined to come up to Paris unexpectedly, and see if he had not come to the capital, although he said when they parted that he was going to Nantes. It was late at night when she reached her house; light was streaming from her drawing room and bed chamber! Listening to nothing but her passions, she ran past the porter's lodge, and in a moment (for she too had a key to her suit of rooms) she was in her apartment. The dining table was covered with the remnants of a dainty supper, and the delicately tapered bottles vouched that no ordinary wine had lubricated the late repast. Her boudoir was covered with ladies' dresses. Her shame and her husband's guilt were but too apparent. She burst into the bed-chamber. The light had been extinguished while she was mounting the staircase and examining the staircase and boudoir. "Come, my dear fellow, come to bed at once; I have been expecting you above an half hour," said a woman, while groping for the matches.

They were soon found and the candle lighted; the wife found a woman in her own bed! "Who are you?" exclaimed the latter, at the sight of this fury, this Thisbe in Catarina's chamber; and she pulled the bell with might and main. "Who am I, abandoned wretch that you are! I am the mistress of this house; the wife of him who calls you mistress!" "Oh, heavens! the woman is crazy," shrieked the tenant of the bed, trying to arrange as best she might the pillows of the bed into a breastwork, capable of resisting the charge which evidently was impending. The wife had, however, by this time, lost he anger in surprise, as the candle showed the lady in her bed was above sixty years old, wrinkled and gray, "What's the matter, mother?" exclaimed a beautiful girl of twenty, who suddenly appeared, scarcely attired in a piegnon hastily thrown over her shoulders. "Amelia, where is your father? That crazy woman has burst in here and insulted me grossly. Run for your father; call everybody."

But the tone and attitude of the wife had changed; she began to understand that this was no tragedy, but a comedy of errors. "Madame," said she, "dont be so much alarmed. I am not an escaped boarder from a lunetic asylum. Allow me to sit down in my own house; for I am indeed in my own house," added she, glancing around the room and recognizing her furniture. "Let us explain our positions."

They entered into explanations. The lady in bed was the Countess de ———, who, with her husband and daughter, had come to Paris to see the exhibition. Desiring, an apartment more comfortable and less noisy than those of a hotel, an agency had given them their present quarters. The porter had let it out! He had rented it for $200 a month to strangers in quest of quiet and comfort! Excuses were made on both sides. The next day the porter was kicked out of his lodge, and as the countess and the wife found they had a great many common friends, the latter engaged the former to remain her guests during their stay in Paris. The husband had gone to Nantes to purchase, as it afterwards turned out a neighboring piece of property, which his wife was anxious he should acquire.

A Barbarous Murder.

The New Haven papers bring us full particulars of one of the most singular murders that has occurred for many years. It is a curious and revolting story of ignorance, superstition, and fanatacism worthy of the darkest period of Salem Witchcraft. The substance of the history is this:

A certain widow Wakeman, a woman of 70 years, pretends to be a Prophetess, possessed of miraculous powers, capable of raising the dead, and as having been sent from Heaven a 'Messenger" to the wicked in this world. At her house in New Haven has been living a somewhat notorious fanatical old man named Elder Sly; and the house had been the place of meeting of a company of persons—male and female, husbands and wives—who had come to believe the old woman as all that she professed to be; and that at her nod, the world would be destroyed. This pretence had been strengthened by the fact that not long since one of her followers, it is said, gave her a dose of arsenic in a cake, believing it would have no effect, except to illustrate her divine mission; and nothing but the fact that it was an over-dose and soon ejected from her stomach, saved her life. From that time all cavil among her followers respecting her power has been hushed, and her presence has been considered by them as that of a messenger from Heaven. Among these devotees, was Justus Mathews, a small farmer living in the western part of Hamden, and who has latterly been accused by the old woman of possessing a devil—and the incantations of the whole party had been applied for its removal, at various times, and in various ways. Of late, it had been the burden of the old woman's mummeries, that he was her evil genius—that he was bewitching her—that she should die if he was not removed—and that, in such an event, the world would be destroyed. On Sunday night last, these spasms were repeated, and so worked upon the fears of the party assembled, that during the night he was by some one or more of them murdered, in the belief that, by so doing, the life of the old woman would be saved, and the destruction of the world prevented! Sly has since confessed the murder, and thus the bloody work of superstition ends.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Maj. John M. Gilmore, the gentleman who destroyed our identity last summer by disguising us in a new suit, a few days since, in company with Maj. Thomas A. Maguire and John Headrick, Esq., sent a thrill of joy to the hearts of some half-a-dozen young Smiths, the children of a poor but worthy citizen of our borough. The above named gentleman, whose hands are ever open and ready to relieve the wants of the suffering with their characteristic benevolence, ordered three fine turkeys to be taken to the home of the above mentioned young Smiths. We shall not attempt to describe the rapturous delight of the children on the reception of the turkeys. Most fortunately the turkeys were not received simultaneously, so great a cause of joy, breaking in so suddenly upon their young hearts might have resulted in something serious; but arriving, one by one, they were sufficiently prepared for the exigency. The happy smiles that lit up their young faces, and the shouts of joy "long pent up," that escaped from their empty stomachs, made the incident one of most thrilling interest. The scene can only be imagined; to describe it would be impossible.—*Johnstown Echo.*

GENL. WALKER.—The situation of this redoubtable fillibuster is represented to be exceedingly critical. He cannot trust a native beyond the reach of his rifles. His military chest is empty. The $12,000 brought over by Minister French to raise recruits was every dollar that Gen. Walker could raise in Nicaragua, and if the New York and New Orleans recruits, or emigrants as they prefer to be called, should fail to elude the vigilance of our government and reach their destination in time to succour him, it will require all his sagacity and valor to save himself and his troops from immolation.

MARRIED:

At the "Bedford Hotel," on the 13th inst, by H. Nicodemus, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. HAMMERS, to Miss E. ANDREWS, both of St. Clair Township.

DIED,

At Bloody Run, Jan. 9, 1856, GEORGE, son of Captain Wm. and Annah States. Aged three years, seven months, and twenty seven days.

"Go to thy rest, my child,
Go to thy dreamless bed,
Gentle and undefil'd,
With blessings on thy head." BETA.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of Feb. (being the 11th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1856.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 18, 1856.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi Fa to me directed, there will be sold at the court-house in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real Estate to wit:

One Tract of land containing 100 acres more or less about thirty acres cleared and under fence with a cabin house and log stable with threshing floor attached thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Jacob Fletcher, Philip Steckman and others situate in Monroe Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Elijah Hanks.

Also all defendant's interest in and to a tract of Land containing 60 acres more or less about 10 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house thereon erected adjoining lands of Henry Rynard, David Brollhar and others; situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Barrack.

Also one lot of ground fronting about one hundred feet on the public road and extending back about 350 feet containing in all about one acre with a story and a half rough cast house log cooper shop and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Jacob Keifer, Simon Beard and others situate in Middle Woodberry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of George Hartman.

Also all Defendant Henry Woods his right title and interest in and to two lots of ground in the Borough of Bedford situate on the north side of Pitt street containing about 120 feet in front and running back about 250 feet numbered in general plan of said Borough as Nos 184 and 185 and having thereon erected a two and a half story stone dwelling house store house warehouse and also three one story brick offices and stone stable thereon adjoining lot of Peter Radebaugh on the east and lot of George Blymire on the west and taken in execution as the property of Henry Woods.

Also all Defendant Samuel Sloan his right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 99 acres more or less about 10 acres cleared and under lence adjoining lands of Benjamin W. Garretson John Wolf Samuel Miller and others situate in St Clair Township Bedford county as the property of Samuel Sloan.

Also all Defendant John Raley's interest in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres more or less about 120 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of John Miller John Wilhelm and others situate in Londonderry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of John Raley.

Also all defendant Jacob Kegg's interest in and to a tract of land containing 300 acres more or less, about 200 acres cleared and under fence with a two story rough-cast house with kitchen attached 4 tenant houses 2 double log barns and two log stables thereon erected also three apple orchards thereon; adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker Abraham Weisel and others situate in Coleram township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Kegg.

Also one tract of land containing 87 acres more or less about 15 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house and log barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Jacob Anders Nicholas Lyons and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Henry B. Mock.

Also one tract of land containing 50 acres more or less about 25 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Jas. O'Neal Wilson Weeks and others; situate in West Providence township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the peoperty of Stiles Hill.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Jsnuary 11, 1856.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1856 (11th day.)

Sarah Duffy vs.	John Keeffe Exor
Catharine Sands use	Moses Wisegarver
Barndollar and Ashcom	Peter Morningstar & wife
John Davis & Co	William Ruby admr
James McVicker et al	George Powell
Samuel Carn	David Foore et al
Aaron Donnelson	John Griffith
Jacob A Sleek	Abel Dull
Archibald Casteel	S M Barclay admr
Jacob A Sleek	George F Riddle et al
Dr Wm E Riechtor	Samuel Winters
Pattonsville and Woodbury T R Co	Jas Patton
Same	John King et al
Geroge W Figart	John Griffith et al
Maria Melldowny	Samuel Williams et al
James Patton et al	Ezekiah Lockart
John Nycum	Plowman and Riechtor
J A Blodget Esq	James Williams
Daniel Shea	John Rollins
Jacob Snider	David Karns
Daniel Baker	Philip S Croft
David Patterson use	Saml Vondersmith
Abraham Lehman	S M Barclay admr
James M Reynolds	Same
C Stouffer's assignee	A R Galbraith
George Oats	Isaac Hill
Levi Hardinger	William Blair
John Adams	Jared Hanks
Robert Dick	Frederick Mundwiler
William Barndollar	John M Van Horn
Charles Merwine	Joseph T Phelps
Benjamine Fink	George Gelbaugh
Peter M Cessna	Abram Resler et al

D. WASHABAUGH, *Proth.*

Jan. 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Weisel & Foster, in the Coach and Wagon Manufactory, is this day disolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by Wm. Weisel, who is authorized to collect all accounts &c. and pay the debts of the firm.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER,

Dec. 14, 1855.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested either as heirs, creditors or otherwise, are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, on Friday the 15th day of February next, at the Court House for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.

The partial account of John Cessna, Esq. one of the administrators of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, deceased.

The account of Thomas Blackburn, administrator of John W. Hammer, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

The account of F. Jordon, Esq. administrator, de bonis non, &c. of Richard E. Bonnett, late of Hopewell Township, deceased.

The account of Wm. Nycum, acting Executor of the last Will, &c. of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe Township, deceased.

The account of Henry and Daniel Hershberger, Executors of the last Will, &c. of George Hershberger, late of West Providence Township, deceased.

The account of John M. and James M. Smith, administrators of Robert Smith, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

The account of John W. Hull, administrator of Henry Daugherty, late of Napier Township, deceased.

The account of John Sparks, Esq. administrator of John Blankley, late of Monroe Township, deceased.

The account of S. L. Russell, Esq. executor of the last Will, &c. of Elizabeth Metz, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The account of Jacob S. Brumbaugh, administrator of Jacob Biddle, late of South Woodbury township, deceased.

The account of Finley Magrew, and Wm. Hull, Executors of the last Will, &c. of Mary Hull, late of Napier Township deceased.

The account of Elias Hite and George Sliger, Executors of the last Will, &c. of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased.

The final account of David S. Longenaker, Esq. administrator of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased.

The account of John Cessna, Esq. administrator of Peter J. Miller, late of Monore Township, deceased.

The account of John Griffilth, Guardian of Abner Griffilth, of St. Clair Township.

The account of Samuel Carn, Esq. Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of Simon Claar, late of Union Township, deceased.

The account of Hugh Moore, Esq. administrator of James Moore, late of West Providence Township, deceased.

D WASHABAUGH,
Register.

Jan. 18, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphan's Court held at Bedford in and for said County, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1855, before the Judges of the said Court—

The petition of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church at Buena Vista, in Napier township, was read and filed, representing, That, in building said Church, a debt was contracted, which remains due and unpaid, to the amount of about $50; That it has become necessary for said Trustees to liquidate said debt; and further, that they have procured a more suitable and commodious building and church property, by purchase, in Schellsburg, and in order to relieve themselves of the aforesaid debt, as well as to raise the amount of purchase money still due and owing on the property purchased in Schellsburg, being about $500, it will be necessary to sell and dispose of the said lot and church builing at Buena Vista, and praying the Court to make a decree, authorizing them to make sale of said premises, for the purposes aforesaid, and also to make a further decree, directing the proper application of the purchase money arising from said sale to the liquidation of said debts and the balance remaining, if any, to be applied to the only proper use and benefit of the aforesaid Church.

Whereupon, on motion of G. H. SPANG, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon all persons interested to be and appear at our said court on the second MONDAY 11th day of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitiontes should not be granted by the Court.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1855.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Pothonotary.

Jan. 11, 1855.

Adjourned Sale of Lots
AT THE
TOWN OF SAXTON,
Bedford County, Pa.

The Saxton Improvement Company will sell at public Auction, on 22d January, 1856, at the new town of Saxton, a lage number of excellent building lots. The Town is located at the junction of the main stem of Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road leading to Hopewell, and the Branch running up Shoup's Run.

Arrangements are now being made toward the construction of a Turnpike Road from this place to Martinsburg and Woodbury, in the rich agricultural valley of Morrison's Cove; and on said day a Turnpike Meeting will be held at the Junction House in said town. And arrangements are also making to supply the town with Fountain Water from a spring having an elevation of from 40 to 50 feet above the village.

A Hotel is now completed and furnished. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Plans of the town may be obtained on application to, or by addressing

JAMES SAXTON,
President of the Company at Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1855.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Black-Smithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

Jan. 18, 1856.

ELECTION:

The Stockholders of the Sherman Valley and Broad-Top Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for officers of said company will be held at the house of Thomas Morrison, in Waterford Junction, Pa. on the 17th day of Jan. 1856, at one o'clock, P. M.

By order of the board of Commissioners.

GEORGE HENCH,
President of the board of Com.

Jan. 4, 1856.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

Those Assessors who do not receive their Duplicates before the 17th day of January, are notified to call or send by some responsible person for them. I will send them if an opportunity offers, as soon as they are ready.

A. S. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Jan. 4, 1856.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

EXCHANGE BUILDING STORE!!!

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends, customers, and public generally, that they have received the largest and best assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS they have yet offered to purchasers! Our stock in part as follows:

Blue, Black, Brown, and Invis Green French Cloths—French and American Cassimers—all colors—Ky. Jeans, all wool Tweeds, Keysers, Flannels, Coating, Beaver Cloth, Blankest, Cords, Velvets, Beaverteens. Sack Flannels, Colored Carpet Chain, Spun Cotton, Bagging, Drillings, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Hoisery, &c., &c.

125 pieces Plain and Figured Delain,—all prices
440 " Fall Calicoes from 5 cts to 12½
250 " Heavy and Medium Bro. muslins
85 " Superior bleached shirting muslins
60 " Thibet Cloths and Alpaccas, all colors
75 " Cassinetts, all colors and prices
25 " All wool Hemp Rag and List Carpets
15 " Floor Oil Cloths—4½ 5½ 6½ and 8¼ wide
25 " Cotton Flannels—all colors and prices.

Men and Boys' Wool Hats, Fur and Beaver Slough Hats, Men and Boy's Morocco Lined Navy Caps—also Plush and Cloth do. Boots and Shoes for Men and Boys. Bootees, double soled Moroco, and kid Shoes for Ladies—also a great variety of Bootees and shoes for Misses and children! Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Brooms—Tubs, Buckets, &c. Fish Oil, Sperm and Lard Oil: Bar Iron, Nail, Rod, &c.

Our assortment includes every article usually found in stores, and to prove we are selling *"Cheaper than the Cheapest,"* all we ask is a call. ☞No trouble to show Goods! It will cost you nothing to come and look at the *Bargains* we will offer.

Country Produce of every description will be received for Goods at Cash prices.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.,
Exchange Building.

Oct. 12, 1855.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

Notice:

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Rupp & Oster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Rupp is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and to collect all debts due thereto.

G. W. RUPP,
G. R. OSTER.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the business will in future be continued at the old stand where he is now receiving and opening a general and well selected assortment of fall and winter goods, which he is determined to sell cheap for cash or approved produce.

An early call is solicited.

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, Sept. 28, 1855.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

The 1st Session of the 5th school year of this Institution will open on Monday morning the 3d day of September. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

N. B. Instruction in Book Keeping in all its branches, both Single and Double Entry will be given by the Principal. The Class in this study will be so arranged that any young men desiring to pursue this important branch in order to prepare themselves for clerkships *can recite in it* alone. This recitation will receive attention out of the regular school hours. Instruction in this branch will be extra and so charged.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
BOOK KEEPING, (Extra)	5 00

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of James Donahoe, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS DONAHOE,
Administrator.

Nov. 23, 1855.

[*Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia.*]

RICHMOND JULY 9th, 1855.

Messrs. Wm. S. Beers & Co., Gents.—Consierations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to send you this voluntary testimonial to the great value of *"Carter's Spanish Mixture,"* for that almost incurable disease. *Scrofula.*

Without being disposed or deeming it necessary to go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the astonishing results that have been produced by the use of that medicine on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhausted and the usual remedies had failed, fully justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadful malady.

I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all constitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all cases; for, of course, I can know nothing about that—but from what I have seen of the effects, I would not hesitate to use it, in any and every case of Scrofula, with persons for whom I felt an interest, or over whom I could exercise any influence or control.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. M. BOTTS.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

FOR SALE.—A handsome, well made Buggy, with falling top, will be sold very low for Cash or approved paper.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

NEW STORE

And New Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place fo. BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

A CARD.

MRS. MARY COOK (widow of Dominick Cook) would announce to visitors to the Springs, and the public generally, that, having secured the services of a gentleman eminently qualified to manage her affairs, the Washington Hotel is now ready to afford the best of accommodations. The house has been newly papered, painted and furnished, and she feels satisfied that all who patronize the "Washington" will be pleased.—She hopes to be liberally encouraged.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

NEW CABINET MAKING SHOP.

The subscriber would beg leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS

in his new Shop nearly opposite the Store of William States & Co., where he is prepared to accommodate the public with *Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Secretaries, Chairs, Cubboards, Bedsteads* at every price and style. His furniture will be made of the best *material*, and from his long experience at the buisness, he feels no hesitency in warranting his Ware to be *strong* and *durable*, and no pains shall be spared to finish it in the latest style. He hopes by strict attention to his business, and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ COFFINS made on short notice and Liberal Terms, and his Hearse will be ready to convey them when desirable.

MORTZ KLOHRE.

Bloody Run, Nov. 15, 1855.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
For the Heirs.

March 30, 1855.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL AGAIN.—We would impress upon our readers the necessity of attending to the first onset of a cough or cold.—These seemingly trifling maladies are often the fore-runners of more fatal and incurable diseases. Dr. Keysers' Pectoral will check them in their infancy, and oftentimes when dangerous symptoms have set in. It is for sale at

Rupp & Osters' Bedford, and at Colvin & Robisons' Schellsburg.

VALUABLE

Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

MORE NEW GOODS Just received at Reed's Colonade Store, consisting of Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Wool-plaids, Mouslin de laines, Coburgs, Prints, &c., &c.

HATS AND CAPS.—New style Hungarian Hats, Drab and Pearl, Men and Boys Blue Navy Caps just received by express at Reed's Colonade Store.

Oct. 26, 1855.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

FRANKLIN FEMALE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT MERCERSBURG, PENNA.

THE Winter Session of this Institute commences on the first of October next.

TERMS:—For Board, Tuition, Room rent and Washing, per quarter of twelve weeks, $42 50.

MARSHALL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

The Winter Session of this Institute commences on the first of October next. Terms: For Board, Tuition, Room rent and Washing, per quarter of twelve weeks, $42 50.

☞ *For further information address*
REV. J. R. KÖCKEN, Mercersburg.

Sept. 7, 1855.

New Stage Line.

☞The subscriber has put on a line of two horse stage coaches between Stonerstown and Bedford, to connect with the Central Rail Road, via Broad Top. This line will leave Stonerstown on Monday and Friday of each week, and return from Bedford on Wednesday and Saturday. This is a pleasant route, and I hope to be able to render such accommodations as will make it an inducement for travellers to patronize the line. Fare only $1 75.

PETER ELLISON.

Nov. 23, 1855.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels: Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

NEW BOOK!

The "Prison of Weltervreden" and a glance at the *East Indian Archipelago.* By Walter Gibson, Illustrated from original sketches—12 mo. cloth—*Price* 1 50—Published by J. C. Riker, 129, Fulton St., N. Y. and for sale by

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg, Pa.

☞*S. & S. will forward the above anywhere in the State free of postage.*

Nov. 16, 1855—3m.

NEW BUGGY FOR SALE.

☞A new Buggy for sale for cash or approved produce. Inquire at Reed's cheap Colonade Store.

Astonishing effects of one bottle, in an aggravated case of Dyspepsia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1855.

Dear Sir—During the last five years I have been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, in its most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit therefrom, every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I was afflicted so badly that on many occasions I was in *great danger of dying from suffocation*, in consequence of the rise of matter in my throat, and all my efforts or relief were in vain. I was at last induced, through the recommendation of several of my friends, to try "Hoofland's German Bitters," and I assure you the amount of relief I have received, from the use of only one bottle, is astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without the Bitters for any money, as I am now, through their use, enjoying better health than I have known for many years.

Very respectfully yours,
ELIZABETH GAUL
No. 12 Carter's Alley.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson.

See advertisement.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has just received and opened an elegant assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself he can sell a little lower than ever before offered in Bedford. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully invites the public to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

ELIAS FISHER.

Nov. 16, 1855.

☞*Palpitation of the Heart*, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Cost veness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drug; is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement.

LUMBER!

The subscribers have on hand and will constantly keep, (at the old stand of Lewis N. Fyan, in Juniatta township,) a full supply of Lap and Joint Shingles, and Boards of every discription, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

PLATT & BROTHER.

Sept. 7, 1855.

STRAY HOGS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bedford County, on the 21st day of November last, five HOGS, one having a crop out of each ear, and the rest no perceptible marks. Two are black and sandy mixed. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOS. BARNES.

Dec. 14, 1855.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate,

In South Woodbury Township, Bedford Co.

By Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell, for the payment of debts, by public vendue, on the premises, on FRIDAY the 11th day of January, 1856, the valuable MANSION FARM of Jacob Biddle, deceased, containing, as is supposed, 185 acres and allowance, (the exact quantity will be determined by a survey, before the day of sale) situate in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Isaac Ebersole, David Brumbaugh, and others. From 120 to 130 acres is cleared and under fence, with a good two story house, a log barn and two apple orchards thereon.

The grain in the ground is reserved; possession to be given the first of April next.

☞TERMS:—Enough in cash at the Confirmation of sale (11th February 1856) to pay the debts (between two and three thousand dollars) one-third of balance to remain in the hands of purchaser for the Widow, the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest.

JACOB S. BRUMBAUGH,
Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Biddle deceased.

Dec. 14, 1855.

A SECOND SUPPLY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received from the eastern cities, and is now exhibiting AT CHEAP SIDE, a general assortment of new style fall and

Winter Goods,

comprising a great variety of LADIES'

DRESS GOODS,

of the latest styles: such in part as Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Cashmers, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas, Mousselin Delaines, Mousseline De Beges, Fancy Prints, from a fip up, Muslin, bleached and unbleached, from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Sup'r Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cassinetts, Jeans, Vestings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c., &c.

GROCERIES,

Sup'r Golden Syrup and N. O. Molasses, best Rio and Java Coffee. N. O. clarified, crushed, and granulated Sugars, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Drugs and Oils, together with every other article adapted to the wants of the people, all which he is determined to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

He respectfully invites all in search of bargains to give him a call before purchasing.—Thankful for past favors he hopes by fair dealing, and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

GEO. W. RUPP.

Dec. 7, 1855.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, about the last of August, 1855, a muley Heifer, with a White back and Red sides: about three years old; no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN ALSTADT.

Jan. 4, 1856.*

HOUSES FOR RENT.

The subscriber has for rent, on reasonable terms, four brick dwelling houses, all in good repair, handsomely located, and well finished. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. LYONS.

Bedford, Dec. 28, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1855.

On motion of JOHN P. REED, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Lafferty, late of Juniata township, deceased, to wit: Moses Lafferty, residing in Juniata township, William, residing in Allegheny township, Somerset Co., Penna. Rebecca intermarried with Hugh Schafer, residing in Juniata township, Lydia, intermarried with Richard Kanouff, residing in Cero Gordo County, Iowa. and John Lafferty, residing in Juniata township, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the second Monday, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1856, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the Valuation, which has been Valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Orphans' Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford the 27th day of November, A. D. 1855.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Attest—Hugh Moore, Sheriff.

Dec. 28, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1852, before the Judges of said Court:

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq. the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Vickroy, late of St. Clair township, deceased, to wit: Dr. William A. Vickroy, George Vickroy, George G. Gettys and Mary his wife formerly Mary Vickroy, Moses F. Marshall and Matilda his wife, formerly Matilda Vickroy, Louisa Vickroy, and William Hancock, and Charlotte his wife formerly Charlotte Sleek, and Edwin A. Vickroy, to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Bedford, in and for said County on the 2d Monday 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said Thomas Vickroy, deceased, at the Valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ de partitiona facienda issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford the 24th day of December, A. D. 1855.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Attest: Hugh Moore, Sheriff.

Jan. 4, 1856.

Important Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Rupp & Oster, are respectfully and most earnestly requested to call and settle up without delay.

Oct. 26, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., December 31st 1855. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Ashmead Saml B. Mrs, Adderson J. L.—Brown David F. Barley Henry, Brinnick D. Brown Jerry, Becker John, Brenerd David, Brideham John G. 2, Bechtel George 2, Samuel Bell John H. Barton E. Dr.—Church William, Carpenter Lewis, Cook Wm. A. Cooper, John F.—Defibaugh Henry, Deihl Michael, Emery John R. Col. Eacors Samuel.—Forrest Joseph 2, Fyace John, Frazey John W.—Gordon Franklin R. Garns Elijah.—Harkelroad William, Hentzelman John, Helsel John D. Hufford George A. —Koons Charles.—Lindsay A. J. Capt. Lysinger William 2, Lysinger Elizabeth Mrs.—Miller John W. Meyers William, Merewine Julia Miss, McCullough James, Mortimore Jacob, Mortimore William.—Oliver Thomas.—Parr Augustus, Porter T. Pensyl D. Rodgers John, Rohm Jacob, Reighard George, Riddle G. F. Ridenbaugh Mary Miss, Rood Emerson A 2. Smith J. Willis, Smith John, Sill Frederick, Sill Abraham, Stivers Leah Mrs. Sellers William, Shanthal Moses, Thomas Samuel 2, Thomas W. A.—Wisegarver Rebecca Miss, Weisel Michael, Valentine J D. Zemmers Hannah Mrs.

MRS. AGNES SAUPP,
Post Mistress.

Dec. 11, 1855.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the Taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days and at the places specified, to wit:

For St. Clair Township on Monday the 21st day of January inst. at the Store House of Gideon D. Trout.

For Union Township on Tuesday the 22d day of January inst. at the House of Michael Wyants.

For Middle Woodberry Township on Wednesday the 23d day of January inst. in the Town of Woodberry at the House of Henry Fluck.

For South Woodberry Township on Thursday the 24th day of January inst. at the house of William Snider in Pattonsville.

For Hopewell Township on Friday the 25th day of January inst. at the House of John Dasher.

For Liberty Township on Saturday the 26th day of January inst. at the house of Michael McCabe in Stonerstown.

For Broad Top Township on Monday the 28th day of January inst. at the house of James Eichelberger.

For East Providence Township on Tuesday the 29th day of January inst. at the house of John Nycum Jr.

For West Providence Township on Wednesday the 30th day of January inst. at the house of John A. Gump in Bloody Run.

For Monroe Township on Thursday the 31st day of January inst. at the house of David O'Neal in the Town of Clearville.

For Southampton Township on Friday the 1st day of February next at the house of William Adams near Cheneysville.

For Colerain Township on Saturday the 2d day of February next at the house of Joseph F. Corle in Charlesville.

For Cumberland Valley township on Monday the 4th day of February next at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Haney in Centreville.

For Londonderry Township on Tuesday the 5th day of February next at the house of John Miller near Bridgeport.

For Harrison Township on Wednesday the 6th day of February next at the School house near Jonathan Feightners.

For Juniata Township on Thursday the 7th day of February next at the house of Lewis A. Turner in Buena Vista.

For Napier Township on Friday the 8th day of February next at the house of John M. Robinson in Schellsburg.

For Schellsburg Borough on Saturday the 9th day of February next at the house of John M. Robinson in Schellsburg Borough.

For Bedford Borough on Monday the 18th of February next at the Commissioners Office in Bedford.

For Bedrord Township on Tuesday the 19th day of February next at the Commissioners Office in Bedford.

When and where all persons or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to law.

JOHN CONRAD,
DAVID C. LONG,
WM. WHETSTONE,
Commissioners.

Attest A. S. RUSSELL, Clerk.
Commissioners Office,
Jan. 4, 1856.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of CONRAD & CHRISTY, on section No. 32 on the Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road, was dissolved on the 16th day of June last, 1855.

JAMS CONRAD,
JOSIAH CHRISTY.

Dec. 21, 1855.*

News for the People!

LATE ARRIVAL OF NEW & CHEAP

Goods at REED'S Colonade Store!!

The subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, and is receiving and opening a large assortment of splendid goods, selected with care and suitable to the season, consisting of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

of the newest styles. Silks, Merinoes, Cashmere, Parisian Twill, Alpaccas, De lains De Braize and wool plaids. Insertings, French worked collars and under sleeves. Silk and Gum Belts—Cloths of all shades. Cassimers, plain and fancy satinetts. Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoats, Buffalo overshoes for Ladies and Gents. Gumshoes and sandals. A large assortment of boots, Hardware and Queensware.

GROCERIES,

Comprising Rio, Java, Laguira Coffee. Sugars of all descriptions. Syrups and Molasses. Rice, Tobacco, Spurm Oil, &c., &c.

Bring on your cash and produce to Reed's Store where you will find all you want at the *lowest cash prices.*

JACOB REED.

Dec. 14, 1855.

Improved Daguerreotypes!

All who wish to have a good likeness of themselves or of their friends, can now be accommodated at the "Exchange Building," immediately above the Store of A. B. Cramer, where DAGUERREOTYPES of all sizes are done up in the most beautiful style by

THOMAS R. GETTYS, JR.

Taken singly or in groupes. Persons taken after decease.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the specimens.

Young Lady, bring in that venerable father and that watchful mother, and secure a likeness to-day for to-morrow it may be too late. Mother, bring in those little ones with curling locks and sparkling eys: they will make pretty pictures, and then should death remove them, you can exclaim—

"Gone to their rest yet we would not recall them
Back to this world of sorrow and pain;
Gone to their rest where no ill can befall them,
Yet we have their likeness both perfect and plain."

Gold Lockets single and Double. Also fancy cases constantly on hand.

Instructions given in the art, and apparatus furnished on reasonable terms.

Dec. 21, 1855.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Mrs. Phebe Keefe, (widow of John Keeffe, deceased,) late of Bedford township, in the county of Bedford, deceased—all persons indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment; and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. KEEFFE,
Administrator.

Dec. 28, 1855.

A new Buggy for sale by G. W. RUPP.
Dec. 7, 1855.

Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.—Here is another notice of a preparation bearing the above name. We would say to our readers, try it, and you will not be disappointed. It may be had at Rupp & Oster's in this place.

From the Pittsburg Morning Post, Sept. 24, 1853.

Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.—We have tried this medicine for a severe cold, and can truly say we have never found any remedy so pleasant and effectual. It is an expectorant, yet does not sicken the stomach; and it prevents costiveness. It is very highly recommended by physicians and others who have tried it, as a speedy and effectual cure for Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Quinsy, and numerous other complaints of the Bronchial Organs and Lungs. We can safely recommend it as an excellent remedy.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business, on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest.

JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly oppostie the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞ For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

The highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

Will give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞ PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853-1y.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

Office on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞ Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Oct. 27, 1854. *Proprietors.*

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinty that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞ All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. Luther Reiley, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

Samuel D. Scott, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Ladies Dress Goods,

and as she is compelled to remove her store, she is determined, rather than move her goods, to sell off at cost. Among a large and splendid assortment of goods, may be found the following articles:

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Super late style of ladies cloaks,
A fine lot of satin and velvet bonnets,
Cloaks, Mantles, and Talmers,
Furs of all description, and all prices,
Morenoes from 25 cts up
Shawls, brochea, woolen, and blank,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,
Handsome lot of ladies shoes,
Good Muslins for 6¼ cts.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, Oct 26, 1855.

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs whether in Male or Female,

from whatever cause they may have originated and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods too well calculated to deceive the young and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

THE FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU has been pronounced by eminent Physicians *THE GREATEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN.* It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found, acting both as a cure and preventative.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished Physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices—Fluid Extract of Buchu, $1 per bottle.
" " Sarsaparilla " "
or 6 bottles for $5, equal in strength to one gallon Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and Sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist 263, Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ To be had of Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

July 20, 1855.—1y.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORNER BALTIMORE & MECHANIC STS.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

JOHN B. KELLER, Proprietor.

This Hotel, recently kept by Sam'l Luman, is undergoing thorough repair and is a very fine, large, airy building, situated in the most central and business part of Cumberland.

THE ROOMS are large, and well furnished with all the necessary fixtures and appliances to render guests comfortable.

It will be the earnest desire of the Proprietors to render, in all respects, entire satisfaction, and he flatters himself that his efforts will will be crowned with success.

There is attached to said hotel an excellent, stable capable of accommodating 60 head of horses. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

A careful hostler in attendance at all times.

☞ A porter in attendance at the cars, &c.

☞ Rates of boarding 25 cts. per meal.—Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

Sept. 21, 1855.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. Comstock, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the Agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run: A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. Spring, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. Lawson, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

Dr. Giles, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. Young, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are entirely vegetable, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 610 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in Style, Quality, Fit and Make? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* Coats, Pants and Vests, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or Furnishing Articles that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. Reamer's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

A Family Carriage

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The owner having no use for it, will sell, on fair terms, an excellent Family Carriage, newly fitted up, intended for either one or two horses, and having all the necessary fixtures.—An excellent sett of new Brass mounted harness may be had with the carriage, if desired. It will be sold on time, for cash, or exchanged for grain. Enquire at the office of the Bedford Gazette. July 27, 1855.